

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 2.

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Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALL LETTERS relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to "The Union Press, No. 826 Jefferson street."

ADVERTISERS--
Communications for the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky."

Care should be taken to write on only one side of the paper.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer--no notice for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY UNION PRESS.
Ten lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN DAILY PRESS.
Five lines (two words) or less, in column of "Want Ads," \$1 00; "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," etc., 25 cents each insertion.

"Citizen" after Gentleman Malone
Again.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., June 1, 1865.

ED. PRESS. Dear Sir: In looking over the PRESS for May 30, I saw a communication dated "South Union, Kentucky, May 16, 1865." It was from "Wesley Malone," who appears that "M. J. W." has taken some exceptions to a letter from "Russellville, May 9, 1865."

I suppose he has some idea that he can again "bully" the quiet citizens of this country, as of yore, why want the addition of the word "gentleman" before "Irish" and "that every 'dog' has his day" and will hold good in relation to J. Wesley Malone; he has had "his day" in Logan county, and the more quiet he observes the better it will be for him.

While he was having his day it was a hard series of days for Union people of the South. I will take his propositions as they appear:

"Is that I have been all my life a 'gentleman'?"

As early as 1861, J. Wesley Malone was (and that too while acting the part of a confederate soldier) in the Union forces of this country. And it was a frequent occurrence to see him riding up and down the streets of Russellville, swearing that he would "kill some d--d abolitionist." That line of conduct would entitle any one who pursued it to the title of "gentleman." I suppose he also acted with gentility to go to the house of a high-toned gentleman, such an one as Dr. Bailey, of this county, and not only rob him of all his effects that he could get away, but also to curse Mrs. B., and otherwise abuse her, and that too in the absence of her husband.

Even admitting that he was a confederate soldier at that time, is that sort of proceeding any mark of either the gentleman or true soldier? But it appears he was at that time not a soldier, but a conservator of the peace, being Judge of the Logan county court. It convicted upon the 1st charge, of the people of the county, of which with being a "robber, and a cut throat generally." I say that J. Wesley Malone was actually a Colonel in the confederate army. He, as such commander, must be held responsible for the conduct of his command; and it is a notorious fact that his "gang of desperadoes" have been a terror to the good people of Logan county for the last eight or ten months.

J. Wesley Malone would no doubt feel highly insulted were any one to tell him that in 1861 he, in company with some other gentlemen, had been captured and kidnaping free negroes from this country, and trapping them to southern markets, under a pretense that he was taking them to "work in hospitals" at Clarksville, Tenn., a crime alike against the general Government and the statutory laws of Kentucky. A "gentleman" in the "gentleman's life!" He has given him a number of years, and while I have heard almost every charge made against him, from arson to murder, I never yet knew one who had the audacity to call him a gentleman.

But as self-praise is said to be "half scandal," I suppose that is the light in which he desired his first proposition to be viewed.

He will simply say his second proposition is a base falsehood. He left here in February, 1862, when the Confederate army skinned from Kentucky, and at that time was not a Confederate soldier, and never had been, and, in fact, the people of this country had no knowledge of his whereabouts until about two months ago, when he turned up in Christian county, claiming that he had been in the army, but was then a "bona fide" citizen of the United States, having so, as he reported, in Louisville and "the rest of the country" since which time he had a head of steam, and had been running at "loose ends" in this section of country, striking terror to the hearts of honest men throughout the entire region.

If he was engaged in honorable warfare, why not arrest and try by court martial his second command, or Baker, who is the house of Mr. Woodward, at Auburn, and robbed him of all the money in his possession, and threatened to kill him on the spot, but finally released him with the understanding that if in two weeks, when he returned, he would not furnish him seven thousand dollars, he would be a rebel soldier of the Confederate states army."

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Such proceedings as that tolerated by the chief officer, and he an honorable soldier. "Oh, consistency thou art a jewel," and so in honor among "J. W. Malone's cut-throats."

"3d. Now a bona fide citizen of the United States."

By reference to the second section of a proclamation by the President, dated Washington, May 29, 1865, which shows conclusively that J. Wesley Malone is not a citizen of the United States Government, or of any of its commissions and did not belong to the Confederate army, he is an outlaw and cut-throat, a "gentleman of the road" and is not entitled to as much respect as the negroes he allured from home in 1861 to sell into slavery. I see no seriously objects to being classed with "Hannibal" and "the cut-throat." United States soldier-straps as a proof that he is an honorable returned soldier. While I do not wish to cast any imputations upon the military authorities, I think Gen. Murray could be spending his time to better advantage for the interest of the Government than by endorsing for J. Wesley Malone's honesty.

As to the insidious done Capt. Scott, of Gen. Murray's staff: If Capt. Scott is not able to take care of his reputation, he should then notify the State in general orders that he has employed J. Wesley Malone, the "gentleman" Confederate colonel, as his private counselee. I would be glad to see the "Union men" of this section of country who would endorse for you, J. Wesley Murray has done it, but I know of no other man in this district, either military or civil, who would do anything like the kind. If Mr. J. W. wishes to continue the corre-

pondence, we will meet him upon any and all issues he may present, so as to afford him an opportunity to furnish "A Citizen" and the world statements of his many acts of perfidy and villainy. If he writes to me before said, if John wishes to continue the controversy he was so eager to get into, our pen is ever ready and willing to do its office. Respectfully, most ob't servt.

A CITIZEN.
Journal and Democrat please copy.

A. C.

Jas. Harlan, Jr., Couldn't Hold His Peace
any Longer--He was Compelled to
Speak It.

(Correspondence of the Union Press.)

FRANKFORT, June 3, 1865.

DEAR PRESS: Last evening, at the Court House, Jas. Harlan, Jr., made the first of his intended series of addresses in this county, prepared for his election (?) to the General Assembly Association. His speech was delivered in a manner arrests--State rights, &c., were the burden of his remarks: "No one," said he, "would go farther than he would in the support of the Constitution and equal rights. I am for the white man and the maintenance of civil authority; I am opposed to the negro, and the negro is not entitled to be a citizen of this country, nor to have the right to manage its own peculiar institutions in its own way. Why, I would ask, should this privilege be denied us? Were not States first formed separately and independently of each other, and did not they exist in harmony long before the Constitution was adopted?"

New York, during the past week, has been subjected to more than all things, to the power of this negro. Had it not been even this civil war, the successful termination of which was now in sight--not even the operations of Grant or of Sherman could maintain their interest beside the price of gold, and the danger of panic and commercial failure. In Wall street and elsewhere, the market has been in a state of lofy tumbling; failures have been the great topic of conversation, and the widest excitement had prevailed. Such fluctuations demanded especially the careful attention of the young. He had seen many panics in the course of his life, and it was generally said that "there was nothing new under the sun." We are told, however, that the House adjourned till 5 P. M., Monday morning.

FRANKFORT, June 5.

The Senate was opened as usual, at a few minutes before 6 A. M., and after a few bills of a local character, the Lieut. Gov. R. T. Jacob, made a few short remarks, and then the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, June 3.

The House met at 4 P. M. as per adjournment and mere local matters were transacted.

A message was received from the Governor VETOING the militia bill and giving same reasons as in Senate. The bill was altered, passed and approved, when the House adjourned till 5 P. M., Monday morning.

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NO. 828
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Capt. W. L. Neale,
of Madison County.

JEFF. DAVIS, THE ARCH-TRAITOR.
Davis is now in Washington awaiting trial before the civil tribunals for his many heinous and aggravated crimes against his noble and benificent country, that so long protected and defended the people of the misguided South in all their constitutional rights. That he will receive an impartial trial and stern but righteous judgment, no patriot need doubt.

The "Veteran Observer," of the N. Y. Times (identical we fancy with M of the Cincinnati Gazette, and a distinguished writer on Political Economy,) is thus discussed by a correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard:

IT IS TIME TO BURY THE "NEGRO" IN THE MAN.

The thinking mind of this country has been and is very much exercised on the question of "what shall be done with the negroes for their good and for the welfare of the nation." Every man who knows well that we must do our part in fitting them for freedom. Can they be made fit for citizenship? Can they be made as industrious and valuable as other members of society? It is not to be denied that a large number of negroes, in their present condition, are of little value, or, at any rate, from their degraded condition, can never be made valuable citizens, except in a state of recognized subordination to the whites. There is another large class of people who think that, if they can be raised up, it must, in any event, be a slow process, probably the very antithesis of negro elevation with reference to their inner mind that the problem of fitting negroes for a valuable and intelligent citizenship is a hard one. In my opinion the problem will be solved much more easily than many suppose; because God will solve it as He has solved the war by freedom's laws and rules. In His Providence to the cause, I do not agree with either of the ultra schools of negro philosophy. The school of Wendell Phillips, and of many who did not hold his extreme views, hold in substance that the negro can be put upon an equality with the white. Let us by every social means, however, never give up. It is simply an impossibility. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots. It is entirely true that a black man may be elevated morally, intellectually, and politically, so that we shall readily and willingly admit his equal to us in these particulars. A white man and a black man will deny no right before the law, to any man. But it will not change the natural facts. The negro carries with him ear-marks visible to all, and he must remain a negro. But there is another fact which, for this generation, works the same thing. A race of degraded, dark-skinned, and semi-civilized negroes, born of slavery, must remain a race of degraded, dark-skinned, and semi-civilized negroes for generations. They must not only be free—not only educated—but there are other things wanting. They must have the habit of elevation; they must lose the memory of the scourge; they must feel that no superior race looks down upon them. The "Veteran Observer" in the N. Y. Times May 22.

By closing away the rubbish that obscures this question, "what shall be done with the negro?" the answer is plain to every honest mind—Let him alone! Stand from between him and the sun. If he is not strong enough with the bayonet in his right hand, and the rifle in his left, to keep the heat and glory of our Western civilization, let him die. Why do more for Africans than Irishmen? If we welcome all foreigners alike to this continent, to develop its boundless resources, and make themselves a home in whatever latitude or longitude they please, then, if we extend to all the rights, immunities and privileges of citizens of a republic, why should Africans demand any special legislation or protection at our hands?

"Hath not a negro eye?" Hath not a negro hands, organs, dimensions, uses, affections, capacities, with the same food, burnt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, heated by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same Summer and Winter? as a white man? Then why not subject him to the same code of laws, morals and social customs that govern other races? Henceforth let us legislate for men, not have partitioned ourselves long enough in making special laws for the black race.

We have done for them what we have done for no other foreign nation, brought them to our shores at our own expense; by special statutes guarded them from the dangers of slavery, fed them, clothed them, and married, infused our best blood into their veins; concentrated the thought of Church and State, priests and lawgivers, to expand our creeds and codes touching their rights; we have done our very best to civilize and Christianize the black man, and to prove that he is a man, his ear-marks are visible to all, and we stand today seemingly as before on the question of his rights as did fathers in the Constitutional Convention of '87. Assuming that for the last generation we have done the best we know how to do, we modestly request your help in the solution of the experiment of self-government, and the solution of the "difficult problem" that has so long puzzled the nation. Perchance he may prove our failure the result of our ignorance and not of his low organization, and by no means may he reveal the "ear marks" of a common humanity, visible to the world over. Whether the "veteran of the Times" need have no fears that it will take a long time to solve this problem. When we look at Frederick Douglass, but yesterday a trembling, cringing slave, to-day a self-poised, noble man, an editor, an eloquent orator, gracing alike the pulpit and the fireside, it is absurd to say "it will take a generation" to develop the manhood of his race.

Who has seen the hauteur of the beautiful mulatto women of the South, can imagine they remember with humility "the soul of degradation of the slave"? Does not the example of insidious usages rather to the proudest scorn, than to the quickness to an elevation that no ordinary experience of life can give? Would you know the power of yonder quiet brook, now gently hastening to lose itself in the green fields, draw up your wills and try to hold it by your will. So man is enlightened in his wrongs than in the possession of his unquestioned rights. Nature asserts herself with wonderful quickness and power when an artificial pressure is suddenly removed. Remember that freedom, dignity, and respect are native to the soul of man, and if we do not give him the right to an eternal law of reaction that governs a like matter and mind, the aggregated years and powers that have held the black man at our feet once removed, will he will quickly rise to higher heights than the proudest Son of man.

As to social equality, which the "veteran observer" declares impossible, why assert that a people like us, born under the most liberal institutions among nations, should be incapable of substituting principle for prejudice?

Free nations have no prejudices against color. In the highest cities in London and Paris one meets black men and women as equals. Our Southern chivalry have no prejudice against color, as their affiliation in the nearest relations attest. There is none in nature; children accustomed to black nurses love them as dearly as their mothers, and safely nestle in their arms.

Social equality is the result of education, not of birthright. We do not propose to thrust into our first circles the Englishman from the coal mines of Cornwall, the Irishman from his potato patch in Kilkenny, nor the negro from the everglades of Florida, but why should the ignorance and vulgarity of these classes exclude from our educational circles such of their countrymen as Lou Lyons, James T. Brady, a Douglass, or a Dumas? E. C. S.

Wickliffe Record of Anti-Amendment Leaders.

[For the Union Press.]

Powell, Barney, W. A. Dudley, R. A. Buckner, and other conspicuous lights of the late "Democratic and Conservative Union," alias Anti-Amendment Convention were members of the Unconditional Peace Convention, which appointed their delegates to Chicago and electors along with Wickliffe, F. N. Lindsay, Kirby Smith's Frankfort Provost Marshal, J. P. Bullock, J. R. Buchanan, A. P. Grover, N. B. Read, Jack Leathers, and Capt. Head, upon the same terms as the other delegations. The pro-slavery, pro-secession, pro-rebellion platform prepared by them, Dave Meriwether, Jeff Brown & Co. in Louisville and Chicago, backed by the "Union Democratic" Garrison, Mallory, Brutus Clay, John B. Hinton and John C. Breckinridge, (who also figured in the anti-slavery cause,) could not all be so practically disloyal, corrupt, despotic and damnable Lincoln Administration, as to expressly or virtually declare for the immediate recognition of the "Southern Confederacy" as a then extinct fact.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Initials stamped on Letter Paper and Envelopes without additional charge.

Visiting and Wedding Card
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ESTABLISHMENT
—AND—

STATIONERY EMPORIUM,
No. 42 West Fourth Street,
first door east of Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

SHIRLEY & SMITH.

Special attention given to Colorful Initials Monograms and Great Pen-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LADIES' KENTUCKY UNION AID SOCIETY wish to inform the public that Phillip Speed is the only person authorized to collect money for them.

Nothing else is or can be collected as the money in the cause in which they are laboring, they prize the contributions to be voluntary, and contributions of money may be sent to Mrs. E. W. Rupert, Treasurer of the Society, Broadway, corner of Fifth street. All contributions of clothing, food or material to be plainly directed to the Ladies' Kentucky Union Aid Society at the rooms of the Ladies' Hospital Association, 10th street, between Main and Market. Hospital committees are already formed for distribution at the hospitals whenever war is declared.

It is time to bury the "negro" in the man.

The thinking mind of this country has been and is very much exercised on the question of "what shall be done with the negroes for their good and for the welfare of the nation." Every man who

knows well that we must do our part in fitting them for freedom. Can they be made fit for citizenship? Can they be made as industrious and valuable as other members of society? It is not to be denied that a large number of negroes, in their present condition, are of little value, or, at any rate, from their degraded condition, can never be made valuable citizens, except in a state of recognized subordination to the whites.

There is another large class of people who think that, if they can be raised up, it must, in any event, be a slow process, probably the very antithesis of negro elevation with reference to their inner mind that the problem of fitting negroes for a valuable and intelligent citizenship is a hard one.

In my opinion the problem will be solved much more easily than many suppose; because God will solve it as He has solved the war by freedom's laws and rules.

In His Providence to the cause, I do not agree with either of the ultra schools of negro philosophy.

The school of Wendell Phillips, and of many who did not hold his extreme views, hold in substance that the negro can be put upon an equality with the white.

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The "Veteran Observer" in the N. Y. Times May 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOOLYMPIAD!

WM. LAKE, — Manager.

THE MOST COMPLETE

MODERN TRAVELING EXHIBITION

IN AMERICA,

Will exhibit in Louisville One Week only, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1865.

LOCATION, CHESTNUT, BET. FLOYD AND EAST STS.

THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT.

THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES.

THE BEST EDUCATED MULES.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS!

STEAMER FORT WAYNE at Auction

THE STEAMER FORT WAYNE WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, JUNE 19, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room of the Office of the Union, 10th and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by WM. H. COOPER, Auctioneer.

TERMS:—10% down, balance in 12 months.

THE DAILY PRESS

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising medium in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

OUR AGENTS.

Chas. L. Waddington, Atty. at Law, Rockport Ind.
S. Sam'l. Trox, Ind.
Sam'l. Feland, Postmaster, Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Banker, Ky.
F. S. T. & Co., P. O. Box, New York
D. G. Venable, Frankfort, Ky.
J. A. Clegg, Louisville, Ky.
John Boardman, New Albany,
Cous. Tunnel & Co., 414 Cherry street, Nashville,
Tenn.
George & Tunnel, Knoxville, Tenn.
Fessell & Co., New York, Beckman street.
H. O. Storer, Louisville.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

There seems to be one universal opinion in regard to the propriety of uniforming our city police, and that is in favor of the proposition. Every consideration of public safety, and of efficiency on the part of those dutyed to it, upon the part of the Council, the necessity of passing such an ordinance. There is another reform also, in our police system very greatly needed. Under the present organization our watchmen are divided in duty between the day and night; and their hours of service are so divided as to allow nothing else but sleeping in the evening, during which they have no watchmen whatever on duty. If a force could be placed on watch say eight hours and then relieved by another force—the two forces thus watching eight hours alternately, the plan would be found to work here, as it does in all the larger cities, admirably. By this means we should at once resort to the uniform system, the good results of which will soon be practically demonstrated.

It was rumored at Frankfort yesterday afternoon that serious affray had occurred at Mr. B. B. Sayers' Military Institute. On the last evening of its session that two of his pupils named Emery and Egerton, the former from Richmond, Ky., and the latter from Winchester, Ky., got into a quarrel, high words and then blows, in which Eginton was getting the best of it. Emery said if Eginton would release him he would give up Eginton's sword, and at another time he wanted to contract for tobacco and various other articles. The thing is so perfectly ridiculous and such an open-faced attempt to swindle that we hope that our business men will not be picked up by this would-be confidence man. Our military police should be on the alert for these scoundrels that follow this large army.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM—An individual pretending to have the exclusive right to purchase supplies for the army that is en route for Louisville. At one house we learn of this person pricing sugar-cured hams, and representing that he has the sole purchasing agent for red socks, and at another he wanted to contract for tobacco and various other articles. The thing is so perfectly ridiculous and such an open-faced attempt to swindle that we hope that our business men will not be picked up by this would-be confidence man. Our military police should be on the alert for these scoundrels that follow this large army.

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Minnie Riley was appointed guardian of Michael and Robert Riley; K. D. Sleiven surty.

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Herman Vissing was appointed guardian of Elizabeth C. B. and W. B. Vissing; Christopher Rutherford surety.

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MAN SHOT AT A PICNIC.—At the picnic at Keen's Creek, a man named Ehrhart was shot and mortally wounded by the guard stationed there. It seems that he was riding a horse over forbidden ground when the guard ordered him to halt, which he refused to do. He did not need a second or third order when the guard beat the ball going through the lungs.

CIRCUS.—Read the advertisement of the Hippoclyad in another column. This great institution is very highly spoken of by the press in the cities where it has performed. We must say that the business men, Messrs. Smith and Rose, are as nice gentlemen as we have met for some time, and that they are fair specimens, the whole establishment will do.

A good number of the newly arrived troops were out looking for the city, and a few of the forbidden streets, when they were surprised to find themselves "gobbled" by the Provost Guard. In most instances they were sent back to camp with a caution not to be caught again in the same locality.

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LOUISVILLE THEATER.—The most fashionable audience of the season assembled at this place of amusement last night. Mr. Holland should feel highly complimented at the testimonial. To-night Mr. Lovelady commences an engagement presenting "Ten Nights in a Bar-room."

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Gen. Palmer and the Journal.

LOUISVILLE, June 5, 1865.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—It appears that Gen. Palmer has another difficulty on his hands, all about "that everlasting nigger," and although I do not think it good policy to encourage military interference in civil affairs, still the argument in the morning Journal seemed so lame that I could not forbear to desire to call your attention to the pith and back-bone of that argument, which we quote as follows:

"There is a process clear and positive, by which the master of Hardin can made to perform his lawful duty." And if was found that the laws would not hold good upon the master how could the same law hold upon the slave? If the negro had committed a crime against the civil laws for which the court sent him to the world's end, should he not be interfered with by the military as an act of usurpation, calculated to produce irritation and bad feeling, but this case appears to be an act of petty spite and tyranny on the part of the master, purely to bring on a difficulty.

Yours respectfully.

WOODLAWN RACES.—FIRST DAY.—There was a very large attendance at the Woodlawn Race Course yesterday. The race was a sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, \$100 subscription, \$50 forfeit, with \$250 added by the Association. There were four entries: viz:

R. A. Alexander's br. c., by Lexington, Frankfort, York, by Glycera.
Frankland, dam by Traveller.
W. S. Buford's ch. ch., by Ringgold, dian by Glenothe, by Damnoth.

The first race was the favorite, selling for \$100, while Penhook's entry, the next favorite, sold for \$30—the others as low as \$5. At the tap of the bell all four made their appearance on the track and were stripped for harness. After stripping the entries of S. Sherrill appeared to better advantage than any other and went up in the pools to second.

FIRST HEAT.

At the tap of the drum they all got off together, and quite a run made for the lead at the first quarter. Sherrill passed the quarter pole about half a length behind the leaders—J. Ford and Penhook close at the rear.

This position was maintained to the half-mile pole, when Alexander took the lead, closely followed by Sherrill. There was no effort made to change until the quarter stretch was reached, when Sherrill attempted to regain his lost ground, but was overtaken by Eginton, who came away easily, first, Sherrill two lengths behind the others just inside the flag. Time 1:45½.

The second heat was a repetition of the first, Alexander winning easily, Sherrill thirty feet behind, the others just under the flag. Time 1:47½.

It was a great race to-day between Woodlawn and Asteroid, two-mile heats.

We were glad to see so many ladies on the track yesterday. We hope more will turn out to-day. They are admitted free.

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W. M. ELDRIDGE, Artist.

K. H. QRS.

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